



mtDNA diversity in human populations highlights the merit of haplotype matching in gene therapies

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Supplementary Information

I. Formal definition of heteroplasmy change rate

Heteroplasmy $h(t)$ is a function of an initial heteroplasmy $h(t=0)$ and time t , with β describing the rate of change of heteroplasmy:

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-h(t=0))e^{-\beta t}}{h(t=0)}}.$$

High β values correspond to high proliferative differences (in our analysis, H_1 dominating over H_0), and hence high probabilities of amplification of one mtDNA type with time. This expression has been derived and used in the analysis of segregation in mouse models (Burgstaller *et al.*, 2014) and emerges from more detailed mathematical analysis of mtDNA evolution within cells (Johnston *et al.*, 2015).

II. UK city mtDNA haplogroup compositions

In order to produce a realistic approximation of the mitochondrial haplogroup composition of the two largest UK cities, London and Birmingham, an approach based on ethnic categories in the 2011 UK census and mt haplogroup data from corresponding regions and/or countries was employed.

Ethnic composition data were downloaded from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk>, in which 18 categories were defined (see Table 1 for these category definitions and their frequencies in London and Birmingham).

Table 1. Proportion of different census categories in London and Birmingham

Code	Category	Sub-category	London (%)	B'ham (%)
Pop1	White	English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	44.8	53.1
Pop2	White	Irish	2.2	2.1
Pop3	White	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1	0
Pop4	White	Other White	12.6	2.7
Pop5	Mixed/multiple ethnic group	White and Black Caribbean	1.5	2.3
Pop6	Mixed/multiple ethnic group	White and Black African	0.8	0.3
Pop7	Mixed/multiple ethnic group	White and Asian	1.2	1
Pop8	Mixed/multiple ethnic group	Other Mixed	1.4	0.8
Pop9	Asian/Asian British	Indian	6.6	6
Pop10	Asian/Asian British	Pakistani	2.7	13.5
Pop11	Asian/Asian British	Bangladeshi	2.7	3
Pop12	Asian/Asian British	Chinese	1.5	1.2
Pop13	Asian/Asian British	Other Asian	4.9	2.9
Pop14	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	African	7	2.8
Pop15	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	Caribbean	4.2	4.4
Pop16	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	Other	2.1	1
Pop17	Other ethnic group	Arab	1.3	1
Pop18	Other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group	2.1	1

Then, for each ethnic category suitable mtDNA datasets were collated (see Table 2 for resultant haplogroup profiles).

Table 2. Estimated haplogroup frequencies in UK census categories.

HG	Pop1	Pop2	Pop3	Pop4	Pop5	Pop6	Pop7	Pop8	Pop9	Pop10	Pop11	Pop12	Pop13	Pop14	Pop15	Pop16	Pop17	Pop18
A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	n/a	0.0%	0.1%	10.0%	5.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	n/a
B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.2%	n/a	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	20.5%	10.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	n/a
C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	n/a	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
D	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.9%	n/a	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	n/a
F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	n/a	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	18.0%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
G	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	n/a	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
H	45.2%	50.7%	50.7%	48.1%	22.7%	24.4%	23.2%	n/a	2.5%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	3.6%	0.3%	1.9%	24.1%	n/a
I	4.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	n/a	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	n/a
J	12.4%	11.0%	11.0%	9.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	n/a	1.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	11.2%	n/a
K	8.3%	12.3%	12.3%	5.2%	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	n/a	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	5.4%	n/a
L0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.8%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	5.0%	8.3%	2.1%	n/a
L1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	7.2%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	19.5%	17.0%	1.9%	n/a
L2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	15.1%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.9%	38.8%	34.5%	4.7%	n/a
L3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	14.1%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	33.0%	30.5%	7.8%	n/a
M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	20.5%	n/a	54.3%	38.1%	66.7%	27.6%	40.9%	3.5%	0.8%	2.1%	4.0%	n/a
N	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	n/a	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	4.3%	n/a
O	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
P	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
R	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	5.7%	n/a	18.0%	12.5%	6.7%	4.4%	11.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	10.4%	n/a
S	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
T	10.5%	7.0%	7.0%	9.7%	5.2%	5.7%	5.6%	n/a	1.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	7.2%	n/a
U	12.6%	12.3%	12.3%	17.0%	6.8%	7.5%	10.1%	n/a	15.4%	20.5%	16.7%	0.0%	7.7%	2.3%	1.0%	1.7%	10.3%	n/a
V	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	n/a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	n/a
W	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	n/a	3.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	n/a
X	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	n/a	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	n/a
other	0.3%	2.7%	2.7%	5.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%	n/a	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	1.2%	n/a

- Pop1** **White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British**
 These are frequencies from majority ethnic Britons, largely from rural areas, derived from over 4600 individuals (Helgason *et al.* , 2001, Røyrvik, unpublished).
- Pop2** **White: Irish**
 Data from 300 individuals, from (Achilli *et al.* , 2007), originally from (McEvoy *et al.* , 2004).
- Pop3** **White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller**
 Same as Pop3, given the lack of qualitative genetic differentiation between Traveller and non-Traveller Irish (Relethford and Crawford, 2013). Note that this category does not include Roma.
- Pop4** **White: Other White**
 These frequencies are composed of 50% pan-European average frequencies and 50% Polish frequencies, to take account of the large Polish communities in London (see <http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/briefings/migrants-uk-overview>) and Birmingham, where Poles are 29% of this category. Variations in upper-hierarchy haplogroup frequencies are comparatively minor within Europe, and the New World white populations – derived as they primarily are from European parental populations – deviate little from European averages. Data from (Achilli *et al.*, 2007), comprising 10 970 individuals.

(For 'Mixed/multiple ethnic group' categories, see below.)

- Pop9** **Asian/Asian British: Indian**
 This is a weighted composite of different frequencies from 2126 individuals from the Indian subcontinent (Dubut *et al.* , 2009), based on major regions from which immigrants to the UK originated (Chanda and Ghosh, 2013). Weighting was as follows: Punjab – 45%, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andra Pradesh and Gujarat – 13.75% each.
- Pop10** **Asian/Asian British: Pakistani**
 This unweighted composite of 818 individuals includes all Pakistani groups from (Quintana-Murci *et al.* , 2004), as well as Indian Punjabis and Kashmiris from (Dubut *et al.*, 2009), as people hereditarily from the latter two geographic regions constitute by far the largest Pakistani sub-populations in the UK (TheChangeInstitute, 2009).

- Pop11 Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi**
From 30 individuals from (Dubut *et al.*, 2009).
- Pop12 Asian/Asian British: Chinese**
These frequencies are from 2398 southern Chinese individuals from (Xue *et al.* , 2008), as the majority of immigration has traditionally been from southern China (Pharaoh, 2009). While this has perhaps changed (Pharaoh, 2009), for the purposes of our study, the differences in haplogroup composition, at our level of refinement, would not change materially.
- Pop13 Asian/Asian British: Other Asian**
Defined as 50% Pop9, 50% Pop12. While the composition/ethnicity of different 'other' Asian groups is unknown, the Chinese and Indian samples, taken together, should for our purposes adequately represent the majority of East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia. Central Asia, with its higher frequencies of typically 'West Eurasian' haplogroups, may be underrepresented, but at a small fraction of 4.9-2.9%, this will not substantially affect our calculations, especially as these haplogroups are well represented in Pops1-4.
- Pop14 Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African**
This is a weighted composite of different frequencies from the African continent, scaled as 55% Western and Central African, 41% South and East African, and 3% North African (see (Owen, unpublished) for details on the origins of African immigrants to the UK). Sources for African regional and national haplogroup frequencies are (Fendt *et al.* , 2012, Kivisild *et al.* , 2004, Plaza *et al.* , 2003, Salas *et al.* , 2002, Saunier *et al.* , 2009).
Note that North Africans are also included in pop17.
- Pop15 Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean**
From (Deason *et al.* , 2012), 400 individuals representing Jamaica. The vast majority of haplogroups are typical of Sub-Saharan Africa, but a small minority are likely the result of European (H, J, U) and Taino (A, B, D) ancestry.
- Pop16 Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other**
These frequencies are composed of 50% pop14 and 50% pop15.
- Pop 17 Other ethnic group: Arab**
Base frequencies from (Badro *et al.* , 2013) for 3248 individuals. Haplogroup frequencies are weighted averages of 33.3% each from the Arabian Peninsula, the Middle East, and Africa north of the Sahara.

- Pop18** **Other ethnic group: Other**
As there is no basis for estimating haplogroup frequencies for this category (2.1% in London, 1.0% in Birmingham), it has not been included in the analysis.
- Pop5** **Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean**
These frequencies are composed of 50% Pop1 and 50% Pop15. This assumes that the census respondents' mothers are equally likely to be 'White' or 'Black Caribbean', which may not be the case.
- Pop6** **Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African**
These frequencies are composed of 50% Pop1 and 50% Pop14. This assumes that the census respondents' mothers are equally likely to be 'White' or 'Black African', which may not be the case.
- Pop7** **Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian**
These frequencies are composed of 50% Pop1 and 50% Pop13. This assumes that the proportion of census respondents' mothers are equally likely to be 'White' or 'Asian', which may not be the case.
- Pop8** **Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed**
As there is no basis for estimating haplogroup frequencies for this category (1.4% in London, 0.8% in Birmingham), it has not been included in the analysis.

Note that minority haplogroups from any given sample population are often not assayed in the original source, so the 'other' category by necessity has some small overlap with the other haplogroups in the table for different groups. The maximum proportion of 'other' haplogroups is just 1.27% (in London), so it is not expected to bias the overall dataset unduly.

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